

ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE

Arthur E. Seagrave, Manager—PUBLISHED BY THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY—Wilson Palmer, Editor

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ARLINGTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

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We are building a Steam Automobile in our shop this winter, for use in our business to collect and deliver work, etc., not only in Arlington, but in towns adjoining. Call and inspect it.

We will be open on Saturday, February 22 (Washington's Birthday), and will be pleased to have you call and inspect our store and workshop and see the facilities we have for repairing bicycles, automobiles, grinding lawn mowers, knives, scissors, skates, etc.

Trusting we may see you all on the above date, we remain,
Yours respectfully,

**WETHERBEE BROS., Jewelers and
Cycle Dealers.**
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If you like the best things obtainable in Groceries and Provisions;
If you would place your patronage where it would be fully appreciated;
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If you have any Expressing, Piano or Furniture Moving to do please give us a call.

We have the largest business and can give better results than any other express in Arlington. Telephone, 122-3 Arlington.

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A full line of Valentines, Cards and the Latest Novelties.

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THE WRONG WAY

to buy drugs, is the cheap way. If medicine is to cure the sick, it must be the best and purest, and skill and experience are also necessary in the art of compounding physicians' prescriptions. We are registered pharmacists and we employ registered clerks in our prescription department. There's a very pointed moral to this true tale. We simply give you our name and let you draw your own conclusions.

PERHAM'S Prescription Pharmacy
Post Office Building, Arlington.

TAYLOR A WINNER.

Harmony Reigns in Lexington and All Will Unite in Support of Popular Candidate—Contest of Last Year Ends in Good Fellowship.

That George W. Taylor, of Lexington, will be the next selectman of the town is one of the certainties of the coming election, scheduled for March 8. In fact those who were opposed to Mr. Taylor a year ago, or at least a large number of them, are not at all averse to his candidacy and believe that the election of Mr. Taylor will do more to complete the harmony which has been surely on the way than any other thing could do. Since the memorable contest less than a year ago, when two elections were required to determine who should be selectman of the town, it has been a steadily growing opinion that the defeated candidate of last year should this year be given hearty support by all sides. Thus would the leaders of the contest be together on the board, all sides would be represented and harmony would be complete. Such a happy termination to last year's contest has of late more than ever been urged upon all sides, so that the feeling can safely be said to be very strong in favor of Mr. Taylor. It is not known as yet if there are to be any opposition candidate, but this is not believed to be a probable occurrence.

The fact that Mr. Taylor stepped into the gap when a candidate was needed to test a legal position has made him the natural and logical candidate.

Mr. Taylor's long residence and associations in Lexington insure the citizens that if they elect him his purpose and ambition will be to serve the best interests of the town always in mind. He is a shrewd, energetic and successful business man, unhampered by any local associations adverse to the town's welfare, and even his former antagonists admit he has a strength, courage and straightforwardness which is always desirable.

Seldom, if ever, can a man be found whose qualifications can satisfy everyone, but if the sentiment of Lexington indicates anything known that at present Mr. Taylor's candidacy more nearly than that of any other man, meets the desires of the people.

Lexington must consider and decide many important questions in the near future, among which are metropolitan sewerage and water and the double-tracking of Massachusetts Avenue, and the town, if it is wise, will see to it that its strongest and ablest men are placed in office, whose natural qualities, sound business experience as well will enable them to render the town the best possible service. Not every successful business man thinks he can afford or is willing to devote much time to the administration of town affairs and when one is found, as appears in this case, the Enterprise congratulates the people of Lexington for their intention to unite in giving Mr. Taylor their hearty and earnest support.

WELL FILLED HOUSE.

A well filled house greeted the entertainment given at the town hall, Arlington, Tuesday evening. The affair was under the direction of the Young Men's League of Arlington Heights, assisted by members of the Y. M. C. A. of Cambridge. The entertainment consisted of a variety of numbers and all were appreciated by those in attendance.

The orchestra, consisting of violin, cornet, flute, cello, etc., selections by F. O. Harrell rendered a variety of selections. The violin solo by Master Lewis Kaufman was well done. Other numbers were: Vocal selection, "She's a flower from the fields of Alabama"; selection by the Kaufman mandolin solo by Master Lewis Kaufman; final musical entertainment of the Young Men's league was successful in every way.

The town hall was very tastefully decorated with festoons of blue and white colors of the Young Men's league, and the stars and stripes.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

Special services were held at the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches of Arlington on Ash Wednesday.

At St. Agnes' church at 8 o'clock mass was celebrated, and at the evening service Rev. J. M. Mulcahy preached on the observances of Lent. According to the usual custom ashes were distributed to the people by the priests.

At St. John's church good congregations were present at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m. At the first services there were morning prayer, litany and a short address, and in the evening the rector, Rev. Jas. Yeames, preached on "The Use and Meaning of Lent."

ARLINGTON BOAT CLUB.

Medford took all three games from the Arlington Boat Club on the latter's alleys in the Mystic Valley league, Tuesday night. The score: Medford—H. Teel, total 526; Chandler, 582; Brown, 58; Glaser, 545; Barker, 487; team total, 2668. Arlington B. C.—H. I. Durgin, 526; Homer, 522; Brooks, 542; Rugg, 504; W. Durgin, 534; team total, 2360.

Philip Herrick, a government employee in the Philippines Islands, has been spending in Arlington at the home of his uncle, Joshua G. Dodge. He is a willing listener to the subjects of the Philippines, and believes there is a future in store for them. The climate he enjoys, the heat not being excessive. The soil may be made productive, while mining and the lumber interests may be made to pay. He believes there is money to be made there.

NOTICE.
Mrs. Sophia North, of 24 Central street, Arlington, announced these charges for her treatment for baldness and scalp diseases:

At her home, 25 cents.
Visits in Arlington, 25 cents.
Visits out of town, \$1.00.
Office hours, 3 to 9 p.m.

(Continued on Page Five.)

ALL UP FOR THE ROYAL ARCANUM!
Menotomy Council No. 1781

WILL HOLD A BIG

Rally and Smoke Talk

ING. A. R. HALL

Tuesday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M.

Interesting Address by Daniel R. Rockford, Jr., Grand Rector of Mass. Choice Entertainment by George B. Cutler, Vocal Humorist and Piano Soloist.

Members of the Royal Arcanum residing in Arlington and Lexington are most cordially invited to attend, as well as those non-members who are invited by ticket.

BUSINESS MEETING AT 7 P. M.

PIGGERY QUESTION.

Is the Pen Mightier Than the By-law—Arlington Men in Court and Cases Continued for Two Weeks.

At last the piggery question which has been topic of interest in Arlington for some months has reached the courts, and it remains to be seen whether the town by-laws which have decreed that the piggeries shall go can be enforced against the owners of the pens. The question appears to be, "Is the pen mightier than the by-law?" At the Cambridge court, Thursday morning, Warren W. Rawson, George D. Moore, Edward H. Cutter, Charles S. Cutter and David Irwin appeared on complaint of City of Police Harriman and Officer Daniel M. Hooley. The charge was for keeping more than five swine excessive of offspring less than four months old. Upon request, the case was continued until Feb. 25. Cutler brothers and Irwin were represented by counsel.

Belmont and Waverley.

The Enterprise is for sale in Belmont and Waverley by: F. N. La Bonte, Belmont; Connor's News Store, Waverley; Waverley Cafe, Waverley.

BELMONT.

HEALTH MEASURE.

At a meeting held Feb. 7th, 1902, the board of health of the town of Belmont adopted and hereby publishes the following regulation for the public health and safety.

Reg. 19. The exercise of the trade or employment of excavating clay for the purpose of manufacturing bricks, (except upon the premises now owned and operated by the New England Brick Co.), is hereby prohibited within the limits of the Town of Belmont, except in accordance with a written permit to be first granted by the Board of Health or said

Town.

Any person, firm or corporation dealing in exercise said trade or employment within the limits of said town, must make written application for a permit to said Board of Health, subject to its approval, and must describe in said application the premises upon which the applicant desires to exercise said trade or employment, and must state the nature and extent of the excavation or excavations said applicant desires to make.

Said Board will not grant such permit unless said applicant shall first furnish bond with good and sufficient securities in amount of said bond, and said sureties to be satisfactory to the Board, running to the Town of Belmont, and conditioned upon the observance by said applicant of the terms of said permit, and also upon the filling in, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by said Board, and with proper materials and in a manner satisfactory to said Board any excavation or excavations to be made by said applicant.

GEO. A. PRENTISS.
JOHN FENDERSON.
WM. LYMAN UNDERWOOD.
Belmont Board of Health.

Monday evening climaxed the anticipation of the members and friends of St. Joseph's parish, of Belmont, when they assembled, to the number of 700, in the town hall, at a second annual reunion. Among them were many clergymen from adjacent cities and towns, and the officials of Belmont and leading citizens.

Attention is called to a new regulation which has just been made by the Board of Health. This regulation prohibits the further extension of brickyard clay pits within the town limits unless the brick companies will guarantee to fill in the excavations as soon as made. There is no longer any doubt but that abandoned clay pits with their accumulations of stagnant water, are a menace to the public health, and this being the case, the new ordinance should meet with general approval.

The Waterley Unitarian society invites its friends to a platform meeting to be held in the church at 7:30 tomorrow evening. The subject will be "Our Gospel." Addressed by Rev. James Eells, of Boston, Rev. W. F. Greenman, of Watertown, and Rev. Mr. Allen.

The annual town meeting will be held in the town hall, Monday, March 3.

The Belmont Tennis club will hold a social dancing party in the town hall, this evening.

G. Louis Foster returned last Friday from a two weeks' business trip through Maine.

In addition to the regular one year officers of the board of selectmen, town treasurer, and town auditor which must be nominated at the town caucuses next Tuesday, there is the following list to be nominated to fill vacancies, which will be made this year by election of the term of one year. Committee: Mrs. Michael Frost, Rev. Geo. P. Gillett, trustees public library, G. C. Holt, J. Henry Fletcher, registrar of voters, G. Fred Kendall, water commissioner, Irving B. Frost, commissioner sinking fund, G. C. Holt, commissioner public burial ground, Frank D. Chant, board of health, Geo. A. Prentiss, tree warden, Harold L. Frost, assessor, Thos. W. Davis, and the term of Horace D. Stone, originally made vacant by death

(Continued on Page Five.)

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ALL UP FOR THE ROYAL ARCANUM!

Menotomy

A STORY OF FORREST.**How the Peppery Actor Squared Accounts With One Critic.**

Many years ago Edwin Forrest, the celebrated actor, when in New York, was in the habit of dining at Win-dust's, a noted restaurant on Park row that was a favorite resort of actors and literary men. It usually happened that Forrest would be joined by friends and that the little group would sit together at one table. On one occasion it chanced that an Englishman with a reputation for conceit and impertinence, who had scraped acquaintance with the tragedian, was one of the group.

Early in the course of the dinner the Englishman began to make criticisms which he considered pleasantries about Forrest's conception of certain roles. Encouraged by his own appreciation he gave full play to his humor and concluded each of his impertinences with, "Pardon my freedom, sir; it's my way."

To the astonishment of all who knew Forrest's irascible disposition he bore the Briton's offensive remarks patiently and seemingly ignored them as far as possible. When, however, the nuts were brought in by the waiter, he took several cracked walnuts in his hand and, walking over to the Briton's place, jocularly snapped them successively in the face of that individual, lightly saying after each shot, "Pardon my freedom, sir; it's my way," and snapped him out of the restaurant.

Grovesome Football Legend.

Where did football originate? Some people give ancient Chester, in England, credit for bringing the great winter pastime into existence. There is a record of football playing in that city in the year 1540, but Cheshireans believe in a legend of much earlier date.

In the tenth century, it is said, a Dane was captured and beheaded by the citizens. Some one began kicking the head about the streets, others followed, and it was discovered that this formed a new and decidedly fascinating sport. This was repeated whenever possible, but as enemies' heads became scarcer and the entertainment of kicking them more difficult to procure it was at last arranged "for the shoemakers yearly on Shrove Tuesday to deliver to the draper, in the presence of the mayor of Chester, one ball of leather, called a football, of the value of 3s. 4d. or above."

There is evidently a fine precedent for those concerned in the game "losing their heads."

Miracles of Warfare.

Until war ceases, which will be the greatest miracle of all, it will always be the exhibition ground of miracles.

How can a bullet puncture a man's coat behind and before or pierce his boot and sock and be gravely shaken out of both without wounding him?

And what mysterious channel does this human body contain which leads a bullet dexterously around the heart, a hair's breadth from the seat of life, yet never rending it—a phenomenon vouch-ed for by more than one army surgeon?

Shells have burst thunderously between the very legs of soldiers and left them still soldiers. Pompon shells of two inches diameter have passed through legs and arms without shattering the bone or bursting at the impact, though there appears to be literally no room for such a merciful performance. In fact, a history of the escapes in war would be wild reading even after a course of Munchausen.

A New Danger.

A story is told in neighboring town, says the Troy Press, of the well meant efforts to do his duty of a hostler employed by a local doctor. It so happened that the doctor was attending two cases on the same street, one house which had just been blessed by an heir and in the other existed a slight case of scarlet fever.

The doctor instructed his man to take a "contagious disease" card and tack it up on the house where lived the fever patient. Unfortunately the messenger made a mix up in the location of the house, and what was the astonishment of passersby to read on the house where cooed a lusty newborn infant: "Contagious Disease. Keep Out."

A Thousand Million Suns.

Lord Kelvin once made some interesting calculations of the probable total amount of gravitation matter in the visible universe. He showed that if 25,000,000 years ago 1,000,000,000 masses, each equal to our sun, had been distributed through a sphere about 18,000,000,000,000 miles in radius that they would now have acquired velocities about equal to those known to be possessed by the stars visible to us. Therefore it is probable that the total amount of gravitational matter in the visible universe does not differ much from that of 1,000,000,000 suns.

Sounded Familiar.

"You wretch! You miscreant! You worst of villains!" exclaimed the heroine at rehearsal.

The heavy villain, who had just joined the company, looked patiently aggrieved and said:

"Excuse me, is that in the part or are you acting as stage manager?"—Washington Star.

An Estimate of Society.

Ascum—You don't care much for society, do you?

Crabbe—No. Society is nothing but a ridiculous school where every nobody is taught to try to be somebody.—Philadelphia Press.

Not So Sudden.

"Amelia," faltered the young man, "I love you."

"Oh, Herbert," she said, clasping her hands together, "what a long, long time it has taken you to say so!"—Chicago Tribune.

PAST HIS FIRST YOUTH.**A Fowl That Was Hardly to Blame For Proving Tough.**

The swan is said to be excellent eating when young, but as it is one of the longest lived of all creatures it is well to learn if possible how old your bird is before you cook it.

A gentleman in Lincolnshire, England, sent a dead swan to the Athenaeum club, addressed to the secretary. A special dinner was to occur that week, and the committee without question turned the bird over to the cook.

At the dinner the swan, resting on a great silver dish, was a delight to the eye, but when it came to carving and eating the bird no knife seemed sharp enough to cut it, and of course it was out of the question.

A few days later the donor met the secretary and said, "I hope you got my swan all right."

"That was a nice joke you played on us," returned the secretary.

"Joke? What do you mean?"

"Why, we had the thing boiled for thirteen hours, and even then we might as well have tried to cut through the rock of Gibraltar."

"You don't mean to say you had the swan cooked?"

"Why, of course."

"Man alive! I sent it to be stuffed and preserved as a curiosity in the club. That swan has been in my family for 280 years. It was one of the identical birds fed by the children of Charles I. You've seen the picture of it. My ancestor held the post of 'master of the swans and keeper of the king's cygnets.' Well, I have no doubt it was a bit tough."

The "W" in Writers' Names.

Beginning with William Shakespeare, we remember instantly Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Walter Scott, William Wordsworth, Washington Irving, William Makepeace Thackeray, Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Walt Whitman. Others whose names occur almost simultaneously are William Cowper, Isaac Watts, Henry Ward Beecher, Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Richard Grant White, Julia Ward Howe, George W. Cable, William D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner and Richard Watson Gilder. To these are easily added Sir Walter Blackstone, John Wesley, Edmund Waller, Nathaniel P. Willis, Walter Savage Landor, Will Carleton, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Hamilton Wright Mabie, William H. Prescott, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Mary E. Wilkins and many more.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Country Inns in England.

A noted traveler says he has sampled a large number of hotels in his time—even in Greece—but for bare-faced dishonesty in the making of bills the bluff British landlord takes first place. "After charging twice what his food and rooms are worth he tacks on a further charge for service, another for lights, another for bath, another for fire. In short, my experience of country inns in England—and I can speak with some authority—is that I pay as much a day at a shabby little country inn of England, where the food is poor and ill cooked, the attendance inferior and the beds poor, as I would at a good hotel in such towns as Springfield, Mass., or the very best in Switzerland or Germany. Indeed, it must have struck the average American that the incomparable Baedeker hardly ever finds it possible to recommend an English hotel."

The Original Silhouette.

The name silhouette was derived from Etienne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance in 1759, who introduced several parsimonious fashions during his administration called a la Silhouette, a name which continued to be applied to the black profile portraits. Silhouettes were executed in various ways.

One of the simplest is that of tracing the outlines of a shadow's profile thrown on a sheet of paper and then reducing them to the required size either by the eye or by means of a pantograph. The camera obscura and cameras lucida are also occasionally used for the purpose.

His Appeal.

Little Georgie was taken by his aunt to see the newcomer, aged one day. He was duly and profoundly impressed with the specimen and asked where the little brother came from. "God sent it," answered the aunt reverently.

The answer made a deep impression on little Georgie, for that afternoon he was seen out in the backyard gazing up into the deep blue sky and spreading his diminutive apron expectantly as he said, "Dear God, please throw me one down too!"—Troy Times.

Hardening Steel.

Small steel articles that are too soft may be hardened with sealing wax. The method is to have ready a large stick of sealing wax and then after heating the article to a cherry red thrust it into the wax for a minute, withdrawing it and sticking it again, repeating the operation until the steel is cold and will not enter the wax.

Baked in a Quarry.

Shiney Patches—What sort of cake is this that the lady gave you?

Weary Willie—She said that it was marble cake.

Shiney Patches—Marble nothing! It's granite.—New York Herald.

Exempt.

"There's one good thing about Mrs. De Sincere—she never slanders her friends."

"No; she hasn't any."—San Francisco Bulletin.

Not So Sudden.

"Amelia," faltered the young man, "I love you."

"Oh, Herbert," she said, clasping her hands together, "what a long, long time it has taken you to say so!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY ON EARTH.

Is a Positive Cure for
CATARRH, DIPHTHERIA,
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SCARLET FEVER, ALL
THROAT TROUBLES,
SMALL POX, and all
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Take no other "just as good." There is no
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is made absolutely for farmers and their families. The first number was issued November 7, 1901.

Every department of agricultural industry is covered by special contributors who are leaders in their respective lines, and the TRIBUNE FARMER will be in every sense a high class, up to date, live, enterprising agricultural paper, profusely illustrated with pictures of live stock, model farm buildings and homes, agricultural machinery, etc.

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Send your name and address to the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, New-York City, and a free sample copy will be mailed to you.

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Driveways, Buttresses, Steps and Copings.
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"There's one good thing about Mrs. De Sincere—she never slanders her friends."

"Weary Willie—She said that it was marble cake."

"Shiney Patches—Marble nothing! It's granite.—New York Herald."

"Not So Sudden."

"Amelia," faltered the young man, "I love you."

"Oh, Herbert," she said, clasping her hands together, "what a long, long time it has taken you to say so!"—Chicago Tribune.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business Houses, Which Advertise in the Enterprise.

Below will be found a list of the Enterprise advertisers whose places of business or residences have a telephone connection. The list is published for the convenience of Enterprise readers, who may desire to communicate with these establishments.

Lucius A. Austin, Lexington 14-4.

Arlington House, Arlington 56-2.

Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.

Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 30-3.

C. E. Cotton, Arl. 32-4.

David Clark, Arl. 38-3.

Fermoyne, J. H., Arlington 252-7.

Charles Gott, Arl. 33-3; house, Arl. 33-2.

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Contains all the properties needed in the food of young children.
This is so because the human body corresponds almost exactly in its elementary structure to a kernel of wheat—14 different elements are found in each. No other form of food is therefore so well adapted to the growing needs of children as well as for the daily sustenance of adults.

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ENTIRE WHEAT
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Three Chairs—No Long Waits.

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THE BAMBOO HAIR.

A Slow but Sure Poison That Is Used
by the Javanese.

The young shoots of the bamboo are covered with a number of very fine hairs that are seen under the microscope to be hollow and spiky like bayonets. These hairs are commonly called bamboo poison by the white men resident in Java for the reason that murder is frequently committed through their agency.

When a Javanese woman takes a fancy to a European, according to an official Dutch report, she will either have him or poison him if she gets the chance. She seeks any and every opportunity of mixing these infinitesimal hairs among his food, and they serve the purpose of irritating the whole length of the alimentary canal and setting up malignant dysentery. It may take a long time and many doses of this so called poison to effect the purpose, but the native woman does not tire, and death will surely result. The male native will also try this method of revenge for an affront.

The planters know all this and dread the bamboo hair, but it is always difficult to determine whether the dysentery is caused by the poison or comes about naturally. When a planter finds himself a prey to attacks of that complaint, his best course is to take a voyage to Europe.—Pearson's.

Assorted Voices.

It is a well known fact that voices differ greatly according to nationality and geographical position. Thus, in Russia one hears male voices which are absolutely unique in the lowness of their compass. The Italians, on the other hand, are notable for their fine tenor voices. Some Asiatic nations, according to Engel, sing in shrill notes by straining the voice to its highest pitch. Others delight in a kind of vibrato or tremolo. Some sing habitually in an undertone, others in a nasal tone.

Lichtenstein, in describing the singing of a Hottentot congregation in South Africa, observes that among all the singers, consisting of about 100 Hottentots of both sexes, there was not one man with a bass or baritone voice. All the men had tenor voices. The Chinese voices seem to bear some resemblance to the weak character of the people. A military man who had three years' service in the country declares that he never once heard a Chinaman sing from his chest.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Laird's Last Drink.

The remark of counsel in a will case the other day that there were two peculiarities about highlanders, their great devotion to the national drink and their power of absorbing whisky without apparently getting the worse for it, recalls the old story of how the laird of Garscadden took his last draft.

A considerable number of lairds had congregated in the clachan of law for the ostensible purpose of talking over some parish business. They talked well and drank still better, and one of them about the dawn of the morning, fixing his eye on Garscadden, remarked that he was "looking unco gash" (very ghastly).

Upon which the laird of Kilmardinny coolly replied: "He has been w' his Maker these twa hours! I saw him step awa', but I dinna like to disturb guid company!"—London Chronicle.

Benevolent.

There was not long since a venerable and benevolent judge in Paris who at the moment of passing sentence on a prisoner consulted his associates on each side of him as to the proper penalty to be inflicted. "What ought we to give this rascal, brother?" he said, bending over to the one upon his right. "I should say three years." "What is your opinion, brother?" to the other on his left. "I should give him about four years." The judge (with benevolence)—Prisoner, not desiring to give you a long and severe term of imprisonment, as I should have done if left to myself, I have consulted my learned brothers, and I shall take their advice. Seven years!

New York's Tall Men.

Why are there so many very tall men in New York? is a question often asked by visitors to the city. The peculiarity is so patent that it very soon forces itself on the attention of every casual observer. The men are not the ordinarily tall men of six feet or so that one sees quite as many of in Pittsburgh or Chicago as you do in New York, but the men whose heads rise up noticeably out of the crowd wherever they are. What brings them here or what grows them here are questions. They are so plentiful that one can scarcely walk down town without meeting several.—New York Letter in Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The Earth's Motion.

A public demonstration of the earth's rotary motion is given every Sunday in the building that was formerly the church of the Conservatoire in Paris. A large pendulum hung as high as possible swings with a sweep of about sixty feet. The plane of oscillation remains absolutely invariable in space, and the displacement produced by the rotation of the earth is so regular that a watch can be set in this way.

Incentive to Haste.

Dusty—When I came into the yard the bulldog showed his teeth.

Wrangles—And what did you do?

Dusty—The proper thing. I showed my heels.—Boston Transcript.

The best way to do good to ourselves is to do it to others; the right way to gather is to scatter.—Richter.

A wise man speaks well of his friends, and of his enemies he speaks not at all.—Chicago News.

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AS OTHERS SEE IT.**Ideas Not Essentially Our Own.****RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS.**

We publish on another page an interesting communication from Alderman Carstein on the question of rapid transit. Its most important feature is his argument regarding the franchise of the Elevated company. He finds that the same section which gives it authority to build an elevated structure in Cambridge (paragraph 3 of section 6 of the acts of 1894) also provides for building a line to Jamaica Plain, and he argues that if the corporation is going to build this route, they can also build through Cambridge, "but if they do not," he says, "then I contend that the contract is broken and the franchise for this route is void," and the company has no rights for an elevated structure in Cambridge.

The defect in this argument lies in the failure of Mr. Carstein to distinguish between rights and obligations—between "may" and "shall." The section he quotes gives the company the right to build the line to Jamaica Plain, but it imposes no obligation to do so. The language is, "Said corporation may construct lines of elevated railway . . . upon the following locations," but that did not require it to build upon any of them.

But the provision regarding the Cambridge line is entirely different. Section 15 of chapter 500 of the acts of 1897 says that the corporation "shall" (not "may") join with Cambridge in a petition for a bridge; "shall" pay a part of its cost; "shall" within six months of the completion of the bridge, apply for a route from the end of the bridge to Brattle square and "shall" construct its railroad over said route within two years after the location is granted. To make it certain that this is done, special authority is given to the city to apply to the supreme court for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. Carstein's argument fails because he does not notice the distinction between the two laws and between the right to build a line to Jamaica Plain and the obligation to build to Cambridge. If the law had remained as it was passed in 1894, it might have been claimed, possibly, that as the Jamaica Plain route and the Cambridge route were authorized by the same paragraph and in the same sentence, the failure to build the former involved the loss of the right to build the latter. But the right to build in Cambridge rests upon the mandatory provisions of the act of 1897, put into the bill on the demand of the city. The company not only has the right to build in Cambridge, but is compelled to do so. It has no option in the matter. It is unfortunate, but we must face the facts. [Cambridge Chronicle.]

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(Entered as Second-Class Matter.)

Saturday, February 15, 1902.

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WHY IS IT?

Why is it that Sunday seems so unlike any other day of the week to the most of us older grown? It must be that the law of association has much to do with it. There is a quiet pervading the entire atmosphere on that day which is observed on no other. The skies seem a deeper blue and the sun shines with a softer light now, than on a weekday. All nature proclaims the Sabbath. Fifty years ago Sunday was taught and drilled into the children. The day became a part of them. In those days nearly everybody went to church irrespective of the fact whether the minister was liked or disliked. Then, "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy" was a divine commandment. Sunday meant, a half century ago, a day of rest and a day of worship. Attending church in the forenoon, and then off on the wheel in the afternoon or skimming the ice didn't answer the requirements of the law. The Sabbath was to be kept an unbroken day and so it is that Sunday now brings to us each week the memories of that New England quiet which was so characteristic of the Lord's day so many years ago. We feel no conscientious scruples in writing this paragraph on a Sunday, for by so doing we are paving our devotions to that New England Sabbath which our fathers so religiously kept.

NO MORE IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

There are no more important positions to be filled at the approaching town meeting than those to be made vacant by the expiration of the terms of Hattie F. Hornblower, John H. Perry and Ida F. Robbins. We have always regarded it as misfortune that the school boards of our suburban towns are so weighted down by a burdensome membership. It is utterly senseless, in our estimation, that the public schools of Arlington should be supervised by a committee of nine such numbers more or less frequently bring confusion. As the Enterprise has before said in these columns, a school board of three, at the most, would easily meet all the requirements of our educational interests. Two of this board of three should be business men, and one so fitted educationally as to consult with the superintendent concerning subject matter and methods of instruction. But Arlington has at present nine members on her school board, so the next best thing to do is to put in nomination three of her best citizens for the positions to be made vacant.

Let us at no time lose sight of our schools. They are now under an excellent superintendency, and they have an excellent corps of teachers. Our public schools are the boast of the town. Let us keep them so. Turn out to the caucus and individually name your candidates. Don't subscribe to any slate previously made.

THE CITIZENS' CAUCUS.

The Citizens' caucus for the town of Arlington is to be held Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, for the nomination of town officers. If these nominations could be made directly by the people and by means of the Australian ballot a fair expression concerning the several nominees would then be had. This however, cannot be, so there should be an especial effort made on the part of each voter to be present at the caucus on Wednesday evening. It should be remembered that official position belongs by a sort of decree right to no man, while on the other hand, the right man belongs to the position. Neither is it in itself true that because one has held an office, it may be for years, that he is therefore entitled to a re-nomination and a re-election. There should be no sentiment in our nominating caucuses and elections. What the public justly demands is that our town officials shall be men who have the ability and honesty to transact the business of the public faithfully and well. It is the imperative duty of Arlington, as well as her privilege, to see that her voters are promptly on hand at the caucus on the evening of Feb. 19th. The following nominations are to be made: One selectman in place of George I. Doe; one assessor in place of Lucian C. Tyler; town clerk, and treasurer and collector in place of Harvey S. Sears; three members of the school board in place of Hattie F. Hornblower, John H. Perry and Ida F. Robbins; and a long list of other candidates. Now see to it that you attend the caucus.—Wednesday evening, Feb. 19.

BRAVE WORDS.

Those were brave and noble words whereby Walt Whitman in his "Leaves of Grass" declares that "clear and sweet is my soul, and clear and sweet is all that is not my soul." We say "brave and noble words" because it is so unusual for any writer to give the body its due. Practically the thought has been that mind and soul are exalted by ignoring the body. That the soul becomes winged as the body is trampled in the dust. It is only fair to suppose that it required just as much of God's omnipotence to create the body as it did the soul. Man, as he stands out in his three

fold creation, is the crowning glory of creative power. When the children shall have been taught that the body is to be made fit temple for the indwelling of God himself, then can they say with the poet who has been so greatly misunderstood, "clear and sweet is my soul, and clear and sweet is all that is not my soul." Is there, can there, be any reason why the human body should not be the fit and royal companion of all that is denominated the higher life. That God has made nothing common or unclean. So that clear and sweet is the soul, and clear and sweet is all that is not the soul.

Why then longer fear to speak of this body of ours, and this, too, in the open light of day? Let the children be early taught that there are no lines of symmetry so delicately proportional as are those of the human form. Let them learn without apology, that the body is the fit and royal companion of all that is denominated the higher life. That God has made nothing common or unclean. So that clear and sweet is the soul, and clear and sweet is all that is not the soul.

That man is to be pitied who does not enjoy a good brisk walk. The walks all about Arlington, Lexington and Belmont are picturesque and inviting. A run of three or four miles a day should be the minimum.

Who is the author of the slang phrase, "and that's right, too"? Name him, for a thousand dollars reward is offered for his apprehension.

Much credit is due the Winchester Press by reason of its neat typographical appearance.

Break the "slate," and then you will have emancipated the individual.

To vote and vote intelligently is the freeman's right.

JOHN AARON PLUMER.

John Aaron Plumer died last week Friday afternoon, at the home of his aunt, Mrs. J. M. Varney, 23 Maple street, Arlington. For over a year he had been a sufferer from consumption. Up to Thursday night he had been cheerful, bright and hopeful, as he had been all through his illness, although daily growing weaker. On that night he had a bad turn, and Friday, for the first time, he failed to realize that he was not to get well. He was in his 22d year and most popular among the young people of the town. He graduated from the Arlington high school in the class of '99, and from then up to the time of his illness was in the employ of John C. Paige & Co., Boston. He was a member of the Arlington Boat club.

The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late home, Rev. Frederick Gill having charge of the services. A deacon consisting of Miss Annette S. Wellington, Mrs. M. J. Cohnan and Messrs. Stephen B. Wood and Geo. C. Allen, sang "Lead Kindly Light," "O Paradise," and "Nearer My God to Thee." There were many beautiful floral tributes. The interment was at Augusta, Me.

SHE WAS REMEMBERED.

A pleasant surprise was in store for Miss Agnes Gorman, of Arlington Heights, last Saturday morning, when she commenced her duties for the last day as bookkeeper at Hutchinson's grocery and provision store. She having emigrated to Boston, but now in Marlboro where she has secured a similar position, the proprietor and clerks sought to present her a token of kindly remembrance and good wishes. Accordingly when Miss Gorman entered the store she was accosted by John J. Kenna, one of the employees, who with a few appropriate and expressive words handed her a handsome watch. Miss Gorman was taken completely by surprise and as soon as she could she gave evidence of her sincere appreciation in her naturally happy manner.

Miss Gorman has been in the employ of Mr. Hutchinson for nearly a year, and has been very popular with all with whom she was associated. She has lived with her aunt, Mrs. A. E. Houllahan. She is succeeded as bookkeeper by Miss Harriet G. Chadbourne, of East Lexington.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell will preach in New Bedford tomorrow morning.

That Cough Hangs On

You have used all sorts of cough remedies but it does not yield; it is too deep seated. It may wear itself out in time, but it is more liable to produce la grippe, pneumonia or a serious throat affection. You need something that will give you strength and build up the body.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

will do this when everything else fails. There is no doubt about it. It nourishes, strengthens, builds up and makes the body strong and healthy, not only to throw off this hard cough, but to fortify the system against further attacks. If you are run down or emaciated you should certainly take this nourishing food medicine.

so. and \$2.00 all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

A RETROSPECT.

Miss Emma Bennett Reviews Twenty-one Years of Existence of the Y. P. S. C. E.

Perhaps it would be of some interest to us all to take a look backward, and get just a glimpse of what has been going on in our Christian Endeavor ranks during the past 21 years, and if you will have just a little patience and bear with me for a few minutes, I will give you a few of the facts connected with some of the most wonderful movements ever organized. Someone has said that "Man can organize a society, God creates a movement," and I think that all must feel sure that this Christian Endeavor movement must have been created by none other than God himself, and that in organizing this movement into societies, Dr. Clark merely obeyed God's call and carried out His divine command.

The society originated in a revival, which in the winter of 1880-81 blessed the Williston church in Portland, Me.

There had been for several years much earnest work in that church among the young people. Rev. Francis E. Clark, then the pastor of the church, had been conducting a large pastor's class of boys and girls whose members were bound to their word, a pledge very similar to the present C. E. pledge.

A girl's mission followed, and the Mizpah circle, had been conducted by the earnest wife of the pastor, and so when it seemed necessary to introduce new methods in order to set to work the enthusiastic young converts made by the revival, the soil was already for the planting. And on the evening of Feb. 2, 1881, the first Y. P. S. C. E. was formed in the pastor's study, with essentially the present constitution, pledged to methods of work.

The first signer was W. H. Pennell, who afterwards became the first president of the United society and also one of its trustees. Mr. Pennell died in 1899. His son, H. B. Pennell, led the first prayer meeting of the society, and Granville Staples was the first president.

So successful was the society in the Williston church that Dr. Clark was led to publish an account of the new methods of work for young people. His article "How Our Church Care for Its Young People," published in August, 1881, in the Congregationalist, and a similar article published later in the Sunday School Times, created widespread interest and like societies began to multiply. In October, 1881, the second C. E. society was formed by Rev. C. P. Mills of Newburyport, and before the end of the year four societies were formed; one each in Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont and Ohio.

Without concerted effort and almost without notice, the C. E. ideas were scattered abroad and took root in widely scattered localities. A little more than a year after the organization of the first society, when only six societies were recorded, on June 2, 1882, the first C. E. convention was held at the Williston church, and when on June 7, 1883, the second convention was held the six societies had grown to fifty-three, with an enrolled membership of 2,630. Forty-one of these societies were in New England, five in New York, and the rest scattered throughout the west as far as California. Early in the next year, March 27, 1884, the C. E. cause took another advance step with the formation of the first Jun. C. E. society, organized by Rev. J. W. Cowan, of Tabor, Iowa.

When the third national convention was held at Lowell, Mass., on October 22, 1884, there were 150 societies with 1,141 members reported. At the fourth convention, held at Old Orchard, Me., July 9-10, 1885, the United Society of C. E. was founded and incorporated. Hon. W. J. Van Patten became president in place of W. H. Pennell, with Rev. George M. Ward as general secretary. To the convention came the good news that C. E. had taken wings and crossed the ocean, and societies were reported from China, Hawaii, Australia, and other foreign lands. By the time there were 253 societies with 14,882 members.

In October, 1886, another advance step was taken in the establishment of the Christian Endeavor organ. The Golden Rule, now known as the Christian Endeavor Worker. This paper, by its wide influence and circulation, has contributed largely to the multiplication and usefulness of the C. E. societies.

Still another great and important step was taken after the convention of 1886, when Rev. F. E. Clark, the founder of the movement, accepted the call of the convention, resigned his important pastorate in South Boston and became president of the C. E. society, and editor-in-chief of the Golden Rule.

It was during this year that there was inaugurated the practice of observing C. E. day, a day which has now become noteworthy wherever Christianity is known.

At the eighth convention, which was held at Philadelphia, John Willis Baer was elected general secretary, which position he has since filled.

At the tenth convention, held in Minneapolis in 1889, it was reported that there were 73,000 young people engaged to give two cents a week to foreign missions. Mr. Baer also reported 855 junior societies, and since that time the junior movement has gone forward by leaps and bounds, for at the very next convention held the next year in New York, the number had increased to 2,574 while the next year the enrollment had taken another kangaroo leap and reached 4,136 societies, the state of Illinois leading the race with 1,000 societies. Among the workers who have brought about the development of the junior work is Mrs. F. E. Clark, Mrs. Alice May Scudder, and Miss Kate H. Haus, whose address and books and pamphlets have done much good. But a large host deserves to be mentioned with these, for no branch of the C. E. movement has produced so many able workers as the junior society, and many workers who have been moved by an enthusiastic consecration. Nearly all the state unions now have their superintendents of junior work, who devote their time to the development of the junior cause and the increase of junior societies. At one of our own state conventions the motto for the year was "Our boys and girls for Christ," and it seems to me that it would be a wise thing if every individual Young People's society should adopt this motto and work with the spirit behind it.

Had I the time I would like to give somewhat in detail the organization of other important branches of our work as it is being done through the Intermediate, the Senior and the Mothers' societies, but there are a few things which it seems to me will be of practical use to us right here, and which ought at this time to be mentioned. But just here let me mention some of the branches of this wonderful C. E. tree which we have begun to get a glimmering of. I think that the most of us believe in a practical Christianity, and it seems to me that C. E. has put to practical use some of the very best methods in our hands. It is not satisfied with working just within its own church, community or town, but it endeavors to obey the Master's commission to "go." While not in any way neglecting the home work, it has reached out and is in hand with those less fortunate than itself. It has followed our sailor boys as they left home and loved ones, both in our navy and our merchant ships, and today you will find floating Endeavor societies on many of these floating homes of so many of our brothers. It has also gone into the prisons and even the prison bars cannot stop its influence. There are also societies among the life-savers, the railroad men and other places where we might least expect to find them. Our society has been reported among the policemen connected with a certain station in one of our western cities. It has gone into the ranks of our army, and also the armies of other lands, and the good that its influence has wrought can never be estimated except by Him who is our redeemer.

C. E. encircles the globe today, for there is not a land where C. E. is not known. Russia was the last to fall into H. C. E. and we think that the circle complete, and knowing that it is adapted to all lands and people, so that we can justly claim that it is inter-national, inter-racial, and inter-denominational.

I want just to mention some of the things which I think have made it such

on wheels, but always located near the B. & M. R. R. Crossing at

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We have telephones, Nos. 452 2 and 255-4. Call us up. For 5c through our phone you can talk with anyone in Boston or vicinity.

a power for good in all lands.

It recognizes in every human being a brother, and if true to its principles it endeavors to lift that brother to higher levels. And while it believes firmly in loyalty to one's own church, yet it can be easily adapted to all Protestant denominations, and at the same time loyal to all.

I was told recently at society headquarters that there are more than 1,000 different Protestant denominations that have their C. E. societies and it works equally well in all.

One of the important outgrowths of C. E. is the formation of the band that is known as the Comrades of the Quiet Hour, those Endeavorers who have pledged themselves to spend at least five minutes each day in communion with God and the study of His word.

Another equally important branch is the Tenth Legion, those Endeavorers who have pledged themselves to give one-tenth of their income to the Lord for the advancement of His kingdom. In each of these last named branches there are nearly thirty thousand young people enrolled.

Lest anyone should have the idea that Christian Endeavor is on the wane, let me say that during the year ending January, 1902, more than 1,500 new societies have been formed, and at the present time there are over 62,000 Young People's societies, with a total membership of more than three and one-half millions. In our own beloved Bay state there are 1,579 societies with a membership of 94,740. One more encouraging fact I must mention, and then must be done. During the year just passed more than 160,000 young people joined the church from our Endeavor ranks. Last

Feb. 2 was especially observed as "Decision day," when the importance of immediate decision and open confession of

THE ENTERPRISE.
Telephone, Arlington 301-2.

[Entered as Second-Class Matter.]

Saturday, February 15, 1902.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON BY:

H. V. Smith, Lexington.
L. A. Austin, P. O., East Lexington.
W. L. Burrill, P. O., North Lexington.

NO FIVE YEAR LIMIT.

No five year limit is the watchword of all who oppose the project of Senator C. B. Williams, who desires to prevent town treasurers from serving more than five years continuously. There is still reason to keep up the fight against the measure, although the protests which have swamped the senate during the past two weeks render it unlikely that any such legislation will be allowed. Senator C. R. Day, who is the prominent member of the committee on towns which is to consider the bill, is personally opposed to the scheme and will doubtless be able to report adversely. Mr. Day comes from the town of Blackstone and says the towns in his section are opposed to a curtailment of their rights, when they wish to keep a faithful treasurer in office. It would seem that the sentiment is not all confined to Lexington and Belmont, and the towns as a whole will oppose the bill. Nevertheless it will do no harm to continue the fight against it.

ELECT ANNUALLY.

An effort is to be made in Lexington at the coming town meeting to change the system of electing one selectman each year for a term of three years to the former plan of annual elections of the entire board. This was attempted last year, but owing to what was declared a defect in the vote, as the change was not made at an annual election, it will be necessary to pass the vote again in order to make the desired change. For many years it was the plan everywhere to elect the selectmen of a town annually, but about 20 years ago the state gave towns the option of the two plans. Many towns jumped at the innovation of three year terms and it was thought the plan would prove a huge success. That it has not is manifest. Judging from the overwhelming majority of towns which now have reverted to the former plan of annual elections. More than four out of every five towns throughout the state elect each year the entire board, and the tendency would seem to be all in that direction. Now, and then a town sees fit to adopt the three-year plan as an experiment, but to hold it is another exception than the rule. "Trust the people" is surely a good motto in a republic, and nowhere is the pure type of a democratic form of government so manifest as in the towns. No selectman should be afraid to have his record passed upon by his constituents at least once a year.

SLOD TOANE'S HORSE TALK.

Journeymen is in excellent condition for fast work.

Washington's birthday will be a great day on the pond, as there is going to be some special racing.

Lots of fast horses on Spy pond this week.

Chester Peck has Young Clon going as fast as a cyclone.

C. C. Bianey had Randolph K., a handsome bay pacer, on the ice this week, and is expected to go very fast later on.

Mr. Holmes had a good chestnut pacer on the ice.

E. J. McGrath was out with Mary M. and it takes a nice little horse to beat her on the ice.

Mr. Davis was up from Somerville with a brown trotter.

Dr. Buckley had a bay trotter.

G. A. Law was driving a trotter he just purchased.

S. Hastings and Mr. Johnson, of Medford, had Little Prudy out exercising.

Dr. Alderman was on the ice with his brown colt.

T. M. Caniff and E. Shirley had Scarlet M. on the ice exercising.

Mr. Pero, of Lexington, rode fast before Tower Boy.

LEXINGTON LOCALS.

L. & B. Street Railway Co. is preparing its open cars for the enormous summer trade which it expects to have this summer. The cars are all being repainted and air brakes are being placed in all the cars.

James P. Monroe appeared before the legislative committee on election laws, last week Tuesday, to oppose the petition asking that women be granted the right to vote on the license question. He said he was not a saloon keeper and had never been interested in the temperance. He is a strong advocate of true temperance. He opposed the bill, he said, in the cause of true temperance. He agreed with Mr. Latham that to carry Boston for no-license would be a serious blow to temperance, and dives and speakeasies would multiply, places which would have a greater influence for harm than the licensed saloon. He believed the bringing of women into politics would mean the marshaling of all the women who believe in perpetuating the old ways. He said prohibition was not the solution of the saloon and had been proven so wherever it had been tried. He believed the worst blow to the scientific study of temperance would come through the accidental carrying of Boston for prohibition.

The G. A. R. post is making great plans for the annual Sunlight party at the town hall, next Saturday. The concert is to begin at 1:30 and dancing at 2. Refreshments are to be served by the ladies of the Relief Corps.

Fiske Bros. have installed a telephone to keep up with the procession, and they are just the men to do it.

Two citizens were registered at the town hall, Tuesday evening. The last chance for registration before the spring election is Friday evening, at the town hall.

Christopher S. Ryan entertained a party of eleven young men, with a card party, last Friday evening. Refreshments were served during the evening.

At the meeting of the Historical society, Tuesday evening, a very interesting paper, written by A. W. Bryant of East Lexington, was read. The theme was the "Anti-Masonic Movement in the United States," and the history of this noted struggle was well portrayed. The annual meeting of the society will be March 11.

At the annual meeting of the Lend-a-hand club, Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. J. O. Titon was elected president, Mrs. C. P. Pierce, vice-president, and Mrs. E. R. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer.

The club will meet at the Hancock church, Wednesday evening. Supper will be served and an entertainment given.

At the Tourist club, Monday, papers were read on the "Pontiac Conspiracy" and "Result of the French and Indian Wars," by Mrs. Willard and Miss Alice Munroe, respectively.

The funeral of Mrs. Grace A. Sampson was held Sunday at the Unitarian church, Lexington. Rev. C. A. Staples conducted the services. The choir sang several selections among them being the favorite hymn of the deceased, "Dennie." The bearers were Hammon Reed, L. A. Saville, L. W. Muzzey and George O. Davis. There were many beautiful floral tributes.

Among the articles in the warrant for the approaching town meeting are: To see if the town will revert to the method of electing the board of selectmen annually; that is, three each year; and to see if the horses in the fire department may be used on snow plows and watering carts.

Everett S. Locke who is an aid on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., and Senior Vice Commander George H. Cutler attended the Grand Army banquet to the commander-in-chief at the Quincy house, Wednesday evening. The recent G. A. R. convention was attended by these two members of the post, Commander George N. Gurney, George G. Wright and Ira F. Burnham. The latter is on the staff of the department commander.

Mrs. Ellen Locke, Mrs. Christine McDonald and Mrs. Neilia Sherman attended the W. R. C. convention in Boston, last week.

M. F. Spinney, tonorialist, at Depot square, presents his business card to the Enterprise readers this week. Mr. Spinney is well known as one of the best basses in the section, and has a long list of good patrons.

M. F. Spinney, the Depot square barber, will soon open a branch barber shop in Fletcher's block, Bedford, and place it in charge of a good workman.

Lexington residents received a bit of the smallpox scare last week, when it was known that Dr. Pfeiffer, of Bedford, had been taken with this disease in Boston, drove from there with a nurse directly through the centre of the town.

Tuesday evening, Master Workman Stephen De Veau, of Independence Lodge, A. O. O. W., opened the meeting. Outside Watchman Charles De Veau was installed by District Deputy Fred W. McAllister.

A. S. MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real Estate and Personal Property made anywhere in the state. Household Furniture bought or sold advanced or worn. Parties wishing to dispose of any kind of property or have any property appraised in settling estates or otherwise can have my call and see them free of charge by sending me a postal to call.
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Now Is the Time

to have your bicycles cleaned and repaired for the coming season. Your lawn mower doubtless needs attention. Don't wait until the rush but look after this now. We are ready to repair sewing machines or sharpen skates in quick order.

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where he can be consulted on all Rheumatic and Nervous Diseases. Defective Sight and Hearing a Specialty. Patients treated at their homes by appointment. Communications by mail receive prompt attention.

OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

BRAND NEW GOODS.

Taylor's Market in Lexington Expands and Groceries Are Now for Sale.

Expansion has reached Lexington, and nowhere more than at the market of W. V. Taylor, near the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Waltham street. Under the management of Lester E. Smid, the store has been taken over by the author of this, and has expanded from a meat and provision market to a combination market and grocery store. For the past two weeks, groceries of all description have been added quietly to the stock in trade, and the shelves have literally been packed. The arrangement in the store was carefully planned and allows now every bit of space may be utilized to advantage. And yet the place does not have the appearance of being overcrowded.

Included in the new stock of goods are: Cereals of all kinds, baking powders, gelatines, spices, teas, including choice Oolong, Jap. and English Breakfast, coffee, including Queen's Cup and Old Merton, Java. He also carries a selected line of crackers, including 12 varieties. Baker's and Burnett's extracts, Pillsbury's and Washburn's flour, Franklin Mills' entire wheat, all kinds of meal of exceptional quality, Porto Rico molasses, vinegars, Lawson Pink canned goods including ten varieties, bottled olives, soaps and soap powders, butter, cheese and fresh eggs, bacon, ham, sausages, the sole agency for F. L. Page's ham, bacon, beans. The Blue Brand all leaf pale lard is a leader. The coming week will offer some bargains in turkeys and chickens. Mr. Smith says he intends to continue to sell the best of lamb, beef and pork, and to have for a motto, "Best goods for lowest prices."

East Lexington.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wheatley are receiving congratulations on the birth of another daughter, this week.

A new club, consisting of eleven children, has been formed, under the name of "The Social Eleven." Leslie Phillips is president; Edna Sim, vice-president; Maud Roberts, secretary; Pearl Wright, treasurer; Lora Page, Katherine Armstrong and Beatrice Wilson, social committee. Saturday evenings, Soc. Ele. will give an entertainment and candy sale at Mrs. Page's. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations and dialogue by the members of the club. The sum of \$2.50 was quickly disposed of, and the sum of \$2.50 was netted.

Florian Record, Jr. son of Florian and Katie Record, died Sunday, aged 16 years and 5 months. The funeral was at the house on Independent avenue and burials at Arlington. The pupils of the Adams school presented the beautiful pillow of roses, pinks and forget-me-nots.

A series of select assemblies will be given under the auspices of Doane's orchestra, in Village hall, commencing Friday, and continuing every other Friday evening indefinitely.

FOLLEN CHURCH.

Rev. L. D. Cochran, of Follen church, Sunday morning, preached from Isa. 11. "Christ's first sermon after being tempted in the wilderness." In the evening, Essie Cooke read a paper on "The Law of Liberty."

The Junior Alliance gave a sale and supper, Friday evening, of last week. Supper was served in Follen hall, and consisted of cold ham, chicken salad, hot rolls, pie, cake, etc. The sale was in Emerson hall. The tables were prettily decorated and well filled with both useful and fancy articles which were readily sold. Mr. Whitton got the sofa pillow and A. B. Smith, the cake. George Foster, Mildred Thompson and Rev. L. D. Cochran, helpers.

ALVIN WHITAKER.

Alvin Whitaker, a former resident of North Lexington died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elbridge W. Glass, at Lexington Center, Thursday, noon, after an illness of two days. He was in his eighties and had been gradually failing during the past few weeks. Mr. Whitaker was born in South Weymouth, N. H., where he spent his early life. He, with his family, moved to Lexington in 1873, where he purchased the Joshua Slidmon's farm. Since that time he has lived in Lexington, spending the last few years of his life with Mr. Glass's family. Two daughters and an son survive him. Mrs. Albert H. Bushman, Mrs. Elbridge W. Glass and William H. Whitaker. The funeral will take place at Mr. Glass's home, on the corner of Clark and Parker streets, tomorrow at half-past two. Rev. Carlton A. Staples will officiate.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

Park Avenue Church.

Rev. J. G. Taylor spoke, Sunday morning, on "Facing Lost Opportunities." An interesting Endeavor meeting was held in the evening.

Tuesday, the Ladies' Aid held its monthly meeting with Mrs. Brigham, on Hillside avenue.

Beginning Friday evening, Mr. Taylor will give a course of Lenten lectures on "The Essential Elements in Christianity."

Thursday afternoon the pastor and E. T. Gilbert represented the church at the council to install the new pastor at Prospect Hill church, Somerville.

A new family has moved into the house recently sold on Appleton street, C. H. Church, of Hillside avenue, who has been on the sick list, is improving.

The Equity Grocery and Provision Co., located in the postoffice block at Arlington Heights quote a formidable list of prices of merchandise on the eighth page of this edition of the Enterprise. The company is evidently doing business on the nimble sixpence plan.

Monday evening, Sam W. Robinson held his regular monthly meeting. George W. Sampson is repainting his residence on Bedford and North Hancock streets.

An unusually large number of pupils attended the Glee club at the Lexington high school, Wednesday evening, from 7:30 to 8:30. Miss French, who usually accompanies the singing, was absent, and Miss Anita Dale took her place at the piano.

Mrs. Francis Brown, who lives with her son, William C. Brown, on Bedford street, North Lexington, has been quite ill for the last few weeks but is now slowly improving. Mrs. Brown's son, Dr. Theodore Brown, of Boston, has been attending physician.

Among the possible candidates mentioned for the Lexington school board, with two vacancies to be filled are: Dr. N. H. Morrison, Dr. Fred S. Piper, Charles G. Karpinski, James P. Monroe, E. F. Bliss, Irving P. Fox, Robert P. Clapp and Rev. L. D. Cochran.

Two no-license rallies are scheduled for the two Sundays preceding the March town meeting.

William Campbell, of Woburn street, submitted to an operation on his neck this week.

His daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Leahy, of Vine street, this week. They have ten children living.

A supper and entertainment was given at the Baptist church, Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Agnes Baker, Mrs. John Griffin and Mrs. George H. E. Fessenden. There was a large attendance. Supper was served at 7, followed by an hour's talk by the entertainment, consisting of: Instrumental selection, Mrs. Alice G. Baker; readings, "Counting Eggs" and "Jack" Miss Emily Butcher; song, "Life's Merry Morn"; Miss Leah Norwell's music; Miss Baker; readings, "Arthusa's Torment" and "Little Boy's Lament"; Miss Butter; solo, "Japanese Love Song" and "Violets"; Miss Norwell. All those who took part are pupils of Prof. G. M. Taylor, of Cambridge.

"Oreola" is all right for chapped hands. Cures in 48 hours sometimes less. Try it once and test its merits. Ask your druggist for it.

J. L. JANELLE & CO.

(Successors to N. J. HARDY & CO., in Lexington.)

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

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All kinds of Fruits in their Season.

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As Good As New.

Carriages repaired in first-class manner.

Carriage building a specialty.

Good work in short order.

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Shop, off Depot Sq., Residence, Fazley St., LEXINGTON.

H. V. SMITH.

Periodicals, Con

OUR BIRDS AT HOME

By JAMES SPEED

IV.—The Mocking Bird and the Cardinal.

OF all our native song birds the mocking bird is pre-eminently the favorite. Like most of our thrushes, he is rather a friendly bird and is often seen and heard in our dooryards in the country.

His song! Who has not listened to it, enthralled at its wonderful range? I am now speaking of his own song and not his mocking of other feathered songsters. This song of his is a typical thrush song, but is very much fuller and grander than that of any other. When he sings, how he throws all his soul into his soft, coaxing notes, and, again, when his loud, clear notes ring out, how bright and clear they are!

Often when in the midst of his own varied song he will suddenly, without even checking himself, launch into a whole concert of his feathered friends of wood and field. These imitations are not simple mimicry. They are often an improvement on what he has heard. Whatever song he imitates, he fills out the weak and thin parts and soon makes it strong and broad in sound and feeling.

When listening to a mocker in full riot of song, you feel that it cannot be simply a bird singing. It seems as if there must be a soul behind it all, which gives to the song its depth of feeling and pathos. Often his spirit seems to soar upward with his song, and he can no longer stay on the high bough he has selected, but flies upward with drooping tail and slow fluttering wings. Even then he does not cease singing, but the song continues during his short flight, and he returns singing as when he left.

He mounts to the top of some bush or low tree and opens his sylvan concert early in the morning. Listen! His own song comes full-throated from his small gray body. Then, without a break, the robin's blurred matins come to you on the fresh morning air. Listen closely! The partridges are giving their low morning calls huskily from the dewy grass. No; it is our own mocking bird. Now come the pewee's long, plaintive call and the meadow lark's clear, cool whistle. The dandy jay's harsh notes sound, and he gives us several of his own rich notes without a seeming break. And thus for half an hour he concertizes, seemingly for the mere pleasure the use of his own voice gives him. There seems to be no tiring his voice, for whether it is a clear high note or a low harsh one he gives it with perfect ease, sitting quietly with his head turned slightly to one side.

This exquisite voice, which he revels in, has been the cause of his being so eagerly sought after by bird fanciers. Like all of our native song birds, he does not often breed in confinement, and so he has to be caught and caged. He is to me more than a bird, for his song seems to show that there must be a glimmer of a soul somewhere in that lithesome gray body. I know that he sings well in a cage, but some of our greatest songs have been sung by those whose hearts have been hurt beyond repair. And may not this little gray bird use his voice to recall the woods and fields which are his birthright?

Some one may smile when he sees that I speak of a bird soul. Why not a glimmer of what we call our inner self in this songster? Does he not appeal to and lift your inner self to higher and better life when you listen in rapt attention to his song? Why is it that all nature soothes you and makes you come nearer to the Creator of it if there is not soul in it all? Why does a glorious sunset, with its soft blues and grays and seeming endless tints between, make a troubled day close with a feeling of the good in it all if there is not soul everywhere? Does not a painter put the best of his inner self on his canvas and the composer place the best of his in the written score? Then how much more must the Creator have put of his own life into the broad canvas which he stretches across the west each evening and into the music he has written in bird song? This certainly must be the something which appeals to us in all nature.

The mocker sings best during spring and summer, although a continued warm bit of weather in winter will sometimes start his song. But when he does sing in the winter days it is only a suggestion of what he will do when he goes wooing in the strong spring sunlight.

The bird is of a dull brown color with a slight ashen tinge. Some of the long quills in the wing are white toward the base. These markings show a large white patch as the bird flies by you. The two middle tail feathers are dark brownish black. The two outer feathers are white. The rest are white on their inner webs. The under surfaces are dull white with a grayish tinge. This bird measures about nine inches in length, of which about five is tail.

Every one knows the cardinal. Those who have known him for years enjoyed the prominence which James Lane Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal" gave him. It made those who had not made his acquaintance anxious to meet him at once, so he has become one of our best known birds. He deserves the prominent place which he occupies, for he is unusual in being both a bird of brilliant plumage and fine song.

The cardinal stays with us summer and winter. Of course, in the winter he is more noticeable, not alone because of his conspicuous color, but also on account of the dearth of bird life. He is not a very sociable bird and except in cold weather is commonly not seen close to houses, but if the weather is bad and there are trees with berries on them about the house he will be seen often and will not appear shy. One day as I sat at the window during a heavy snowstorm I saw several fly into a dogwood tree and feed on the bright red berries. After a number of years the picture remains bright in my memory's gallery, the cardinals showing in sharp contrast against the leaden sky and the silent white ground. They are very fond of the berries of our common red cedar, and these trees also serve them for winter quarters when the north wind blows.

His fine coat and brilliant fine notes have been the cause of the cardinal's frequent captivity. To me there is no sadder sight than one of our native song birds in a cage. Canaries seem in place in a cage, as they have been cage birds for generations and would starve to death if they were liberated, but our cardinal does not breed in confinement, and the bird fanciers obtain their birds by robbing nests of their young or by trapping full-grown birds. There is something in a bird's bright flight of notes when it has all space to fill that appeals to one, but in a close room, coming from behind bars in a half-hearted way, it has a rather depressing effect. Bird music to me is "a joy forever." It never palls, but is constantly fresh and bright. Some birds' songs always bring to my mind the sound of running water and the gentle rustling of the leaves in the long, cool vistas of the beech woods. Others flood my memory with the sounds of the harvest fields, and others suggest open stretches of upland grass. The cardinal's notes are fine and clear, but they do not thoroughly satisfy one, for just as you give your whole attention to what seems to be a prelude to a fine song it ceases.

In winter several cardinals are usually seen together and often quite a crowd of white-crowned sparrows. These sparrows and juncos will flock with them. They are fond of feeding in briar patches and heavy undergrowth, such as are found in old deserted fields and fence rows. During the winter the cardinal uses only his call notes and does not give his full whistle. A bright, warm day will sometimes woo him into song. The song then is given almost in a whisper. Indeed it is so faint that you might suppose he was repeating it to himself that he might not forget it before the next mating season.

He has several names besides the Kentucky cardinal. He is known as redbird, Virginia nightingale and cardinal grosbeak.

The cardinal's coat is really cardinal except for a line of black feathers surrounding the bird's bill. This line becomes a large and conspicuous black spot just under his bill. The heads of both the male and female are surrounded by a very handsome crest. The bill is a very brilliant cardinal color. The female is much duller in color than the male, the cardinal being tinged with gray. The cardinal is about eight inches long.

The nest is usually built in a cedar and not far from the ground. Four very beautiful eggs are laid. Their ground color is white, thickly marked with spots of ashy and reddish brown.

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BELMONT AND WAVERLEY CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

FIRST PARISH CHURCH.

Belmont.
Morning service, 10:45; Sunday school, 12 m.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Belmont.
Rev. Elbridge C. Whiting, pastor.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; Sunday school, 12 m.; evening praise, 7; weekly prayer meeting, Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Belmont.
Morning service at 8:30 and 10 o'clock; Sunday school, 3:30; vespers, 7:30.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

(Episcopal).
Corner Common and Clark Streets.
Rev. Reginald H. Coe, rector.
Morning service at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 12 m.

WAVERLEY UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

Rev. C. H. Allen, pastor. Services every Sunday morning, 10:45; Sunday school, 12 m.; Young People's Religious Union, first and third Sunday each month, 6:30 p.m. All invited.

WAVERLEY BAPTIST SOCIETY.

Rev. H. B. Smith, pastor. Services in Waverley Hall. Sunday school, 12:15 p.m.; preaching service, 7:30 p.m.; prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7:30.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Waverley.
Rev. Geo. P. Gilman, pastor. Morning service, 10:45; Sunday school, 12 m.; Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, 6:15 p.m.; evening service, 7:15; prayer meeting, Friday evening, 7:30.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Waverley Council, No. 213.
Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER ODD FELLOWS.

Trapelo Lodge, No. 238.
Meets in Lodge hall, Waverley, every Monday evening.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Belmont Lodge.
Meets on the first Thursday of each month, at Masonic hall, Belmont.

BELMONT FIRE ALARM.

No School.

Concord Ave., near Myrtle St.

9. Concord School and Goden Sts.

Cor. Clark and Thomas Sts.

Cor. Waverley and Common Sts.

Concord Ave. (Opposite E. A. Atkinson).

Hose House.

Cor. Pleasant and Clifton Sts.

Prospect St.

Cor. Pleasant and Brighton Sts.

Cross St.

Brighton St. near Hill's Crossing depot.

Cor. Common and North Sts.

Cor. Common and Washington Sts.

Belmont St. cor. Oxford.

Cor. School and Washington Sts.

Grove St.

Town Farm.

Waverley St.

Cor. Lexington and Beech Sts.

Cor. Church and North Sts.

White and Maple Sts.

Myrtle St. near J. S. Kendall.

Trapelo road, Aggassee St.

Spring lane.

School St. near Hittinger.

One blow for test, at 6:55 a.m., 4:55 p.m.

Two blows when fire is all out.

D. S. McCABE, Chief.

E. PRICE.

H. H. RUSSELL,

Engineers.

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY.

TIME TABLE.

Waverley to Park Street station, subways—4:15 a.m., 5:40, 5:56, 6:11, 6:26, 6:42, 6:58, 7:13, 7:26, 7:41, 7:57, 8:13, and every 15 minutes to 4:13 p.m.; 4:23, 4:33, 4:43, 4:53, 5:03, 5:13, 5:28, and 15 minutes to 10:28, 10:45.

Sunday—7:40 a.m., 8:10, 8:40, 9:10, and 15 minutes to 12:10 p.m.; 12:30, 12:46, 1:00, and 15 minutes to 10:00, 10:13, 10:43, 11:16.

Returning, leave subway 45 minutes later.

*To Adams square.

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Widow Jason's Hogs

By PAUL CAREW
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Widow Jason was the relict of Farmer Jason, and she carried on the farm after his death with even more wisdom than he had shown himself possessed of. She was still on the brighter side of forty, fair to look upon and was at peace with all her neighbors until the one to the east of her sold out and a stranger moved in.

He was a man of middle age named Chisholm, and, being a widower, his sister managed the house for him. If the Widow Jason was one of those who wondered what sort of man he was, she was the first to find it out. Among her live stock that year were a dozen hogs, and it was the fault of her hired man that there were holes in the fences through which they made their way into the potato field of the new neighbor. She had just finished her breakfast one morning when Chisholm was announced. He had the courtesy to lift his hat and give his name, but he also had the bluntness to add:

"Madam, your infernal hogs have rooted up half an acre of potatoes for me, and if you can't manage to keep 'em home I'll shoot every one of 'em!"

She looked at him and saw that he was above the ordinary and felt that had she been introduced in the conventional way she would have been pleased to make his acquaintance. But his rude greeting angered her, and, being a woman with a mind of her own, she at once replied:

"I can pay for all the potatoes on your farm, and if you come here to threaten me you'll find a woman who don't scare!"

"Well, you keep your hogs at home."

"And you keep yourself in the same place."

That was the first tilt. The fences were mended and the hogs were in despair when a high wind blew a gate open, and the drove spent the night in the same potato field. Next morning Chisholm drove ten of them home and said to Widow Jason:

"Madam, there are dead hogs belonging to you in my field. Will you have them removed or shall I bury them?"

"You killed them, did you?" she asked.

"I did. I told you I would, and I did."

"Then I'll have the law on you."

"Go ahead."

She went to law, and there was a suit, and she was ingloriously beaten.



JOSH FOUND HIMSELF A LICKED MAN.
Womanlike she felt pretty bitter over it, but at the same time she had to give Mr. Chisholm credit for lack of any bitterness. He stated his case in the mildest manner and even spoke highly of her as a neighbor. When she returned home after the lawsuit, she said to her hired man:

"Josh, if that man Chisholm comes on my land again I want you to throw him off."

"Yes'm, I'll do it," replied the sturdy Josh.

It wasn't a fortnight before Chisholm came. He was on his way to the house when Josh headed him off and ordered him back. He refused to go, and Josh laid hold of him to do the throwing act, but found himself a licked man in about three minutes. While he sat on the ground with a handful of grass to his bleeding nose the victor passed on to the woman, who had witnessed the fracas from the front steps. Lifting his hat, he said:

"Madam, those hogs of yours have been at it again—this time in my cornfield—and I've had to kill another."

"Have you dared to kill another of my hogs?" she demanded as her cheeks flamed and her eyes flashed.

"I have. Shall I bury him?"

"Sir, you are a scoundrel!"

"And you are a charming widow!"

She drove to town at once to see her lawyer. There was \$10 in the case for him, win or lose, and he advised her to sue. She sued and got beaten again. The defendant referred to her in the highest terms, but he also proved that her fences were out of repair. The lawyer said \$10 more in it, win or lose, and advised Josh to prosecute for assault and battery. Josh brought his swollen nose and black eye into court and was beaten by several lengths. He had provoked the encounter, and if he had got the worst of it the law couldn't help him.

It was a month before anything further happened. The fences around the

hog lot were thoroughly repaired, and for four weeks the porkers had to make the best of their sad lot. Then Josh left the bars down one night, and as the widow was getting breakfast she heard the crack of a rifle. Half an hour later Mr. Chisholm appeared to say:

"Good morning, Mrs. Jason. Those wretched hogs of yours rooted up my garden last night, and this morning I killed another of them. If you want another lawsuit, I'll drive you to town in my own buggy."

"And you—you've shot another?" she gasped.

"I have."

"Then I'd like to shoot you! You are the meanest man in the state of Ohio!"

"Yes'm," he replied, with a bow as he turned away.

Widow Jason drove to town to consult her lawyer again. There was \$10 in it for him, win or lose, but this time Mr. Chisholm was arrested for malicious persecution. In his testimony he referred to the plaintiff as "that lady" and exhibited no animus whatever, but he also proved that he was the one persecuted. The widow's hogs would not let him alone. She was beaten again, and this time stout pen was built, and the hogs were shut up. The farmers had of course taken sides. Some contended that Chisholm had exhibited a mean and unneighborly spirit and others that the widow had been derelict in not mending her fences, and there was much talk and discussion. It occurred now and then that the two principals met on the highway or at the crossroads meeting house, but while Chisholm lifted his hat and bowed as if there was nothing on his mind the widow, except for her blazing eyes, seemed carved of stone.

That pen held the hogs for a long six weeks, but hogpens have their weak points, and patience and perseverance will seek them out. The hot sun warped a board and made an opening, and the industrious swine enlarged it until one night they all passed out and headed straight for the next farm. They fetched up among the cabbages, pumpkins, squashes, melons and carrots, and during the long hours of darkness they ran riot. They were missed from the pen early next morning, and the widow sat down on the doorstep and cried. She cried because she was vexed, and she cried because she was a woman. Every minute she expected to hear the crack of Chisholm's rifle, and she fully realized that any further appeal to the law would be wasted. She was vexed at the hogs, at Josh and at Chisholm. Her tears were still falling when the new neighbor stood before her and bowed as she was vexed, and she cried because she was a woman.

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FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH, Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant Street, E. L.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochrane, residence Locust Avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10:45 a.m.; 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Lent-A-Club and Little Helpers.

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Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence Hancock Street. Services—Sunday, 10:30 a.m.; 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Weekdays, 7:30 a.m.; Monday evening; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:45 p.m.

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Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence Waltham. Services—Sunday, preaching 10:30 a.m.; 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.; Wednesday, 7 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E.: Friday, 7:45 p.m., prayer meeting.

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Red Figure Mark 87c

29 pairs of women's kidskin boots, medium toes, stylish, value 1.25;

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20 pairs of women's boot, extra heavy, solid boots, full extension soles, price was 2.00;

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Men's oxford cheviot shirts of the eclipse brand, sizes 14, 14½, 17½ and 18, price was \$1.00, \$1.25;

Red Figure Mark 39c

Men's fine white flannel outing shirts, splendid value, price was 2.00 and 2.50; Red Figure Mark 49c

Red Figure Mark 37c

Red Figure Mark 39c

Red Figure Mark 39c